

Kentucky

Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Internal Improvement and General Information.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 23.



Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1857.

THE TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
OFFICE—Third street, north of Main.

TERMS.
For annum, in advance, \$2 00
Within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00
No paper discontinued until all arrears
are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING.
For each square of 12 lines or less, first
insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 25
Postage and Procesion, each, 1 50
Announcing a candidate for any office, 1 00
Continuing same until election, 1 00
Announcement fees to be paid in advance.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements of a personal character,
charged double.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings,
Deaths, and Deaths, published free.
Obituary Notices, exceeding 12 lines in
length, charged as advertisements.

JOB-WORK.
Of every description, promptly attended to in
the best style, on reasonable terms.

Professional Cards.
F. T. & P. C. FOX.

Attorneys at Law,
DANVILLE KY.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them
in Boyle and the adjoining counties.
Dec 14 '56 ff.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street, between Madison
and Upper.
May 23 '56 ff.

J. L. BOLLING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Main-Street, Perryville, KY.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him in
Boyle and the adjoining counties.
Sept 1 '53 ff.

SPEED S. FRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle and
the adjoining counties. Any business
confided to him, will be promptly attended to.
Feb 27, '54 ff.

J. F. BELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
DANVILLE, KY.
May 25, '56 ff.

BOYLE & ANDERSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL continue to practice Law in partnership
with Boyle and adjoining counties.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court
House. Jan 2, '53 ff.

THOS. A. MORROW,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle and
the adjoining counties. Particular attention
given to the collection of claims.
Office with Hon. J. F. Bell, on Main
street. May 1856 ff.

THOS. P. YOUNG,
Attorney at Law,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the various Courts of
Boyle and the adjoining counties. He
will act as agent for the sale or lease of Real
Estate or Personal Property, and attend prompt-
ly to the collection of monies either as an At-
torney or General Collector. All business entrusted
to him shall be faithfully and speedily attended to,
and returns punctually forwarded.
Office on Main street, opposite Court-house.
April 13, '55 ff. [in 18, '53]

GEO. P. NEWLIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
DANVILLE, KENT'Y.

OFFICE—Up stairs, over Mr. J. H. Cald-
well's Store. Entrance on Main street.
Nov 18 '53, ff.

DR. JAMES HUNTER

HAS determined to remain in Danville, and
will devote his attention entirely to the
practice of the various branches of his pro-
fession.

OFFICE up-stairs over R. Bass's Sil-
versmith Shop, in the brick building nearly op-
posite the Branch Bank.

March 2, '55 ff.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned would respectfully an-
nounce that he has removed to the large
and beautiful store room of Dr. T. W. Jackson,
one door east of the Court House, where he
will see his old customers and the public
generally. The attention of purchasers is in-
vited to his present stock, which is large and
complete in every department.

WM. M. STOUT.

Feb 22, '56 ff.

T. J. SHINDELBOWER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Groceries & Confectioneries,
Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Pickles, Oys-
ters, Sardines, Cigars, Tobacco,

Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Third Street, Danville, KY.

W. W. Holdings and Parties promptly attended
to, in the best style.

April 11, '56 ff.

J. C. HEWEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Confectioneries and Candies,

Fine Groceries,

Cosmetics and Domestic Fruits,

Cigars and Tobacco; Wines and Co-

dials; Oysters, &c., &c.

No. 23, Main street,

March 14, '55 ff. Danville, KY.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. B. WHITE

Has removed his office to Dr. Jackson's
building, second story, over Mr. Wm. M.
Stout's Drug Store.

Miscellany.

[Published by request.]

I Want to be an Angel.

FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A bright spot in the crowd,
A light within my hand;
There, right before my Saviour,
So glorious and so bright,
I'd wake the sweetest music,
And praise him day and night.

I never should be weary,
Nor ever feel a care,
Nor ever feel a faze;
But blessed, pure, and holy,
I'd dwell in Jesus' sight,
And with ten thousand thousands,
Praise him both day and night.

I know I'm weak and sinful,
But Jesus will forgive,
For many little children
Have gone to heaven to live,
Dear Saviour, when I languish,
And lay me down to die,
O send a shining angel,
To bear me to the sky.

O, there I'll be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A bright spot in the crowd,
A light within my hand;

And there, before my Saviour,
So glorious and so bright,
I'll join the heavenly music,
And praise him day and night.

The Sleeping Dead.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the bolder soul that slumbered,
To the holy calm delight.

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful firelight
Dance upon the parlor wall.

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;

The beloved, the true hearted,
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the skies,
By the roads he fell and perished,
Went with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands sombrely,
Spake with us on earth no more!

And with them, the being beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else that love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep,
Comes that messenger divine—
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Leaves her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and sombre,
Looking downward from the skies.

I distanced my competitor in that pre-
dicted the succeeding Monday.

Untold yet, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's brooding power;
Such in blessings, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh! though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

An Editor's Soliloquy.

To write or not to write—that's the question;
Whether 'tis better to take up the pen—
After a sleepy dinner of baked beans—
To nibble—scratch your pate, and forbear—
In vain—till the last hour to publish;

Or seize the scissars manfully,
And clip—and clip—and clip—
The better thought of others?

We pause for counsel—
Joe! hand the scissars!

A Sledding Reminiscence.

On a winter's night, when the moon shone bright
And the snow was crust'd over,
With a maid as fair as seraphs are—
I slid from a hill down lower.

Ere we reached the base, (like a horse on a race!)
Our swift gliding sled careered—
And with tressels fair, streaming back on the air,
Sweet Sally went head over heels!

Little Graves.

Thou'st many a weary cradle,
There's many a vacant bed,
Whose joy and light is fled;
For thick in every graveyard
The little hillocks lie—
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky.

The Lord's Prayer.—How many
millions and millions of times has that
prayer been preferred by Christians of
all denominations? So wide, indeed, is
the sound thereof gone forth that daily,
and almost without intermission, from
the ends of the earth, and afar off upon
the sea, it is ascending to heaven like
incense and a pure offering. Nor needs
to say that the past becomes
straightway dim to him, and he sees
them that he would give all his life to
possess them. What is the fond love of
dearest friends compared to this treasure?
Memory as strong as expectancy? Fru-
ition as hunger? gratitude as desire?

I have looked at royal diamonds in the
jewel rooms of Europe, and thought how
wars had been made about them: Mogul
sovereigns deposed and strangled for
them, or ransomed with them; millions
expended to buy them; and daring lives
lost in digging out the little shining
toys that I value no more than the button
in my hat. And so there are other
glittering baubles (of pure water too),
for which men have been set to kill and
quarrel even since mankind began; and
which last but for a score of years, when
their sparkle is over. Where are these
jewels now that have been under Cleopat-
ra's forehead, or shone in the sockets of
Helen?

The Bright Eyes of Woman.—We
believe it is Thackeray who says that
a pair of bright eyes with dozen glances
suffice to subdue a man; to enslave him,
and enflame; to make him even forget.
They dazzle him so that the past becomes
straightway dim to him, and he sees
them that he would give all his life to
possess them. What is the fond love of
dearest friends compared to this treasure?

AN EPISTOLE OF SHUTER.—As Shuter,
the celebrated comedian was once trav-
elling to the north of England, the coach
was stopped by a highwayman, on Finchley Common.
His only companion in the journey was an old gentleman, who
to save his money, pretended to be
asleep.

But Shuter resolved to be even with him;
accordingly, when the highwayman,
presented his pistol, and demanded
Shuter to deliver his money, or he
was a dead man.

"Money," returned he, with an idiotic
shrug, and a countenance inexpres-
sively vacant, "oh, lad, sir, they never
trust me, ver' good, now you cut your treat
so soon as you like. Now I has ven-
telle witness as you cut him yourself.
Ah, ah, ma che, saive if you want cut
your treat, cut him right way."

FANNY FERN ON DRESS.—It is my
opinion, after all that is said, that wo-
men dress much more with an eye to
their own sex, than to the other. What
man, unless he be a dry goods merchant
knows whether she wear Honiton or cot-
ton lace? What man else, knows, or
cares to know, the value of the camel's
hair shawl, spread so carefully over
their shoulders? By the rood!—not one.
But the delighted peacock professor
rejoices that every feminine eye
which rests upon it computes its value
to a fraction. Yes—women dress much
more for each other's eyes than men
do for their own. I imagine the most
demiure of 'em don't look long at any
other's unseasonably modestly dressed;
and I never knew a pretty woman who
did not look prettier in her most
elaborate adornments. But alas! for
such a person who wears Honiton or cot-
ton lace, or such as these, is in my opinion
worth asking, who didn't prefer to see a
pretty woman (and I imagine the most
unseasonably modestly dressed) in
cheap and beautiful; than a plain
housewife in silk or satin.

THE SKY ROCKET BRAND.—A man
travelling, entered a tavern, and seeing
no one present but the landlord and a
negro, seated himself and entered into
conversation with the negro. Shortly,
he asked Sambo if he was dry? Sambo
said he was. Stranger told him to go to
the bar and take something at his ex-
pense. Negro did go, and shortly left.
Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why
do you ask?"

"I supposed so from your conversing
with him and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only
experimenting. The fact is, I was dry
myself, and I thought that if your liquor
didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes,
I would venture to take a drink myself."

THE MOB OF NOVELS.—Within the
last three years, the country has been
flooded with novels, mostly written by
women. We have been lately told that
the sale of these books has fallen off as
astonishingly, and the demand has almost
ceased. This fact should encourage the
ladies to stop. Go out washing, and
take in sewing, attend to the children,
nurse the sick, do anything honest and
useful, but do stop writing, wishy-washy
namby-pamby, milk and water, sentimental
love stories.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—How many
millions and millions of times has that
prayer been preferred by Christians of
all denominations? So wide, indeed, is
the sound thereof gone forth that daily,
and almost without intermission, from
the ends of the earth, and afar off upon
the sea, it is ascending to heaven like
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THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 16, 1857.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Senate.—Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communications for the use of the government in its foreign intercourse. It authorizes the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to contract for the aid of the United States in laying down the submarine cable to connect existing telegraphs.

Adjourned to Monday.

House.—The House passed twenty-one private bills, and the adjournment was about being effected; when Kelsey introduced a subject which caused much excitement. He presented it as a question of privilege, first, caused it to be read at the Clerk's table, and also the editorial from the New York Times of the 6th inst., which charges members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minusota land bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart that the criminals should be driven from the high places which they have dishonored.

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from that city to the Times. Under ordinary circumstances, it would perhaps be a waste of time to notice articles of this character appearing in the newspaper; but the editor of the Times occupied a position before the country, which entitled his statements to credit. If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges, he should substantiate them before a Committee of this House, that members who may be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country. As the case now stood, he (Kelsey) could neither vote for or against a certain proposition, without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article. If there exists such a combination, as is alleged, he wanted to know it, and have the facts go before the people. His conclusion by offering the following:

MEMORANDUM. Certain statements have been published, charging members of the House with entering into corrupt combinations for passing and preventing the passage of our war measures, now before Congress; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges, and that the Committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action, in their judgment, is necessary on the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine—I scarcely know whether I ought to say anything or not. I know nothing about that letter, nor his journal. I know nothing about any communication made to me. I know not how he obtained the information. I know not whether it is true or false; but I do know that there has been a proposition made in the House, by a member of the House, upon the subject. [Sensation.] cries of "who is he? Expose him!" I shall not name the gentleman. [Cries of "Down in front—stand out of the aisle we can't see!"] I shall mention no member by name. [Voice, "You ought to do it!"] It was with feelings of indignation I heard the proposition. [Impatient demand of "what was it? Tell it!"] The reason why I did not announce it to the House, was, that pending the organization of this body, a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had directly made the attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker. The only credit he received was being laughed at, and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe, because there was no such profitable place to be had. I say distinctly there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times' article. A distinct proposition was made to me by a member of this House in regard to the Minnesota land bill, and that fifteen hundred dollars would be given in consideration of a vote for that bill. If the proposed Committee shall be raised and I called on as a witness, I shall give my evidence. The resolution after further debate was adopted. The Speaker will nominate the committee to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Senate is not in session, having yesterday adjourned till Monday.

House.—The Speaker announced a select committee to investigate the alleged charges of corruption to consist of Messrs. Kelsey, Orr, Davis of Md., Ritchie, and Warner.

Mr. Gove said he had for two or three weeks a petition signed by 1400 voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. Whited to a seat as delegate from that Territory. He has been informed that a large number similar to this were on their way, and asked to have read the petition of Mr. Reeder, setting forth the reasons for contesting Mr. Whited's seat. Objections being made the papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Reeder, in his petition, denies the right of Mr. Whited to the seat, and claims it for himself, setting forth the reasons for this assertion. He says that he and Mr. Whited were candidates at two separate elections, when he, Mr. Reeder, received more than double the number of legal votes cast for Mr. Whited.

Upon a full investigation of all the facts, the House rejected Mr. Whited but refused to admit Mr. Reeder. The reasons for this are set forth in the report of the Kansas investigating committee. Without new legislation, and under the same state of things, Mr. Whited became a candidate for the single session of the same Congress at an election held in October last, without authority of law. A large majority of the legal voters refused to participate, preferring to recognize a voluntary election, the question having been already adjudicated by the House. The persons who did participate in that irregular and unauthorized election were a small number of the voters of the Territory less than those who voted at the voluntary election, in October, 1856, and a large num-

ber of non-residents of the Territory, who are not entitled to vote on the result of the election. Mr. Whited had been admitted and now occupies his seat in this House. It was without the semblance or color of law. Other reasons were also stated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Iowa election case. Slidell, Adams, Fessenden, Trumbull, Toombs, and Houston advocated Harlan's right to a seat.—Mallory, Butler, and Benjamin opposed it. The Senate adopted, the resolution reported by the committee of the judiciary declaring Harlan not entitled to a seat as Senator. Yeas—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bayler, Butler, Cass, Clay, Corry, Crittenden, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Rush, Sebastian, Stuart, Toney, Miller, Wright—23.

Nays—Bell, of N. H.; Bell, of Tenn.; Brown, Collier, Durke, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Foster, Hale, Houston, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—13. Adjourned.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

The steamship George Law, from Apinwall, has been signalled below. She brings dates from California to the 20th ult.

The George Law brings upwards of a million and a quarter in specie.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the entire State debt unconstitutional exceeding \$300,000, and recommends the adoption of the debt by the Legislature, and that the question of reparation be submitted to the people.—No transfer of stock has been made since the decision.

The people are opposed to the repudiation. Meetings have been called in various parts of the State to give expression to public opinion. At a meeting held in San Francisco, resolutions were passed pledging the redemption of the debt by the people. The amount is over three millions. The court also decided that a million and a half of scrip issued by the old corporation for street assessments was illegal. It also decided the suit brought by the purchaser of the city ship property for the recovery of the money paid to the city, the suit having been since declared illegal. The decision is, that, although the sale was illegal and therefore the title reverts to the city, yet the purchase money must be recovered from the Land Commissioners who made the illegal sale. The amount in dispute is \$1,200,000.

The court also decided that the city is not liable for \$275,000 for a lot purchased for county buildings.

The court sanctioned the seizure of the Fremont Mariposa Grant for taxes, and the estate will be sold unless the taxes are paid.

The mining news is favorable. Markets dull. There have been large arrivals of goods during the past fortnight, nearly the whole of which have been sent off for lack of demand.

Oregon, Dec. 10.—The Legislature organized on the 1st. L. F. Grover was elected speaker.

There was a battle fought on the 21st of November at Peleg's Sound between the Northern Indians and the United States steamer Massachusetts. Twenty-seven Indians were killed and twenty-one wounded. The remainder surrendered but one of the steamer's men was killed.

Dates are as follows: Panama Jan. 3. Valparaiso Nov. 30, and Callao Dec. 11. The markets at Valparaiso are dull with large stocks of merchandise.

The revolution in Peru is progressing. General Vivanco, the leader of the movement, had been received with enthusiasm at Arequipa, and several provinces had declared in his favor. Arica was attacked on the 24th of November by an insurgent steamer Lea and Apurac. Business completely paralyzed.

Advice from San Juan del Norte to December 22. No tidings from Walker had been received there for some days previously. Scott quarreled with her and stopped running his boats. Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on lake and river.

A letter from Granada, Dec. 1, states that the church at Guadalupe was still held by 200 Yankees, who refused to surrender at the summons of Gen. Belaza.

They were to be attacked, and it was immediately after which the bulk of the allied army would proceed to operate with Gen. Canas against San Juan at Virgin Bay.

The loss of the filibusters since the 24th is stated at 300—that of the allies 300.

Private letters state that the Indians of Omotepe had risen against Walker and killed fifteen filibusters.

Walker, with 150 men, had attempted to take Granada, but was repulsed.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 5, say that Walker had arrived within one league from Rivas and was preparing to attack Gen. Canas, who had 600 men; well supplied with provisions and munitions.

A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guard.

Walker's men are said to be badly off, with scarcely anything to eat—dying off daily with dysentery.

The 200 men, hemmed in the church of Guadalupe, were destitute of water, subsisting on horses, but nevertheless obstinately refused the quarter offered them by Belaza.

FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.

The New Orleans papers of Tuesday last, received to-day, are in possession, by an arrival from Tampa, of three days' arrival news from Mexico. At the city of Mexico everything was quiet.—Gen. Alvarez had issued a document to the people declaring his intention to support the administration of Gen. Comonfort as the only government likely to restore Mexico to peace and prosperity.

An engagement had taken place at Orizaba between the government troops and the revolutionary forces, in which the latter were defeated, losing their artillery and munitions of war.

The provinces of Canada have legalized the decimal currency.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, under date of 23rd December, contains the following:

"Much resentment is felt towards Mr. Fillmore by the Americans in Tennessee and Kentucky, for his letters to Donelson, Brownlow, and others, assuring them of the certainty of the vote of New York. They rejoice at his being effectually killed."

This (says the Frankfort Commonwealth) is news to the Americans of Kentucky. They rejoice that Millard Fillmore is killed off! This correspondent is little aware of the deep hold that our statesman has upon the hearts of Kentucky Americans. They feel no resentment towards him, because he has never deceived them as to New York or in any other way. He is above suspicion, or falsehood. His private and political character is without a spot or blemish. Party blood-hounds may howl around him, but, no more than the Father of the country, can he be supplanted in the hearts and affections of Americans everywhere. It was glorious to have fallen with such a leader. We are ready again to take him as our standard-bearer in 1860. If our principles cannot lead us on, then they can never triumph. Instead of rejoicing at his defeat, the Americans of Kentucky mourn that their country, which is so dear to them, is not again to be governed by a statesman so eminent—so upright—so Washington-like."

NOT TO BE PUT DOWN.—The principles which we have sustained are as dear to us to-day as ever before; although defeated, we have an abiding confidence that American principles will ultimately prevail. The progress of American nationality is checked only; parties may be beaten, but principles are eternal—they will live, and even in the darkest hour of adversity, acquire new strength, and finally triumph. The word "fail" has never found a place in our political creed—success is only a question of time. Americans are not dispirited; so far from it, they will go to work with a renewed energy and determined zeal which nothing can resist. These simple souls who are flattered themselves that this is the last of the "Know Nothings," will, long and late, and find themselves most egregiously mistaken; they know how to bear a defeat, and they also know how to win future victories.—*Ky. Whig.*

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The Kentucky Tribune.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE:

Friday, ::::: Jan. 16, 1857.

The February term of our Circuit Court commences on the 2d day of the month—two weeks from Monday next.

Next Monday is our County Court day, and we hope our friends who are indebted to us, will make it convenient to call and settle at that time. We have a very large amount due us, and as we have to pay cash for our materials, we are always needing the money for our labor. Come, friends, call and square up. Those at a distance can remit by mail.

Mr. A. E. PAGE, the gentlemanly agent for the sale of Colton's General Atlas, is still in our town, prepared to supply all who may desire that fine geographical work. It is undoubtedly the best and most complete, as well as the most magnificent in appearance, of any work of the kind ever published.

We hope the friends of the Lexington and Danville Railroad will not let this matter drop. Every farmer who will be benefited by the completion of the road, should take hold of the proposition—not viewing it distrustfully, as a plan to reduce his wealth, but as (which in truth it is) a sure way of adding to his profits, and increasing the value of his estate.

The single item of wheat, for instance, when the road is finished, will net him 15 or 20 cents more per bushel, than it does now.

His profits on every description of marketable produce will be proportionably enhanced; and he will be in every respect immensely the gainer, by the investment he may make in the road. Croakers may say that the road will pay no dividend, for many, many years. We believe they are mistaken—but even if they were not, what matters it to the farmer. He would not need a dividend on his stock, if instead of 80 cents per bushel for wheat, he could get \$1.25.

The increased profits of his crop for a single year, after the completion of the road, and the greatly enhanced value of his lands, would probably more than repay him at once for his expenditure in stock. Farmers of Central Kentucky, what say you? Will you not plant a few of your vines now, that you may reap a teeming harvest of dollars, by the completion of the railroad?

HEADQUARTERS OF ART.—Wheeler's Gallery continues to be the centre of attraction for all who wish really splendid pictures of themselves or friends. The fine Ambrotype of Dr. Breckinridge, to which we referred some time since, is now at the gallery again, and all who see it will agree with us in our opinion of its excellence as a specimen of art.

Mr. Reddin, the portrait painter, will have finished in a few days a portrait of Mr. Chas. Caldwell, of this county. It will be kept at the gallery for a short time after its completion, for the inspection of those who may call.

REVIVAL.—A very interesting revival of religion is in progress in the Methodist Church at Shelbyville. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Cunningham, is assisted by Rev. Dr. Hicks, of this place. We learn by letter from Dr. H. that there have been between thirty and forty additions to the Church up to Tuesday night, at which time there were about eighty penitents at the altar.

Congressional proceedings, which we publish to-day, are somewhat interesting. It will be seen that the rascality of some of the delightful members of our national legislature, is in a fair way to be exposed. The extent to which the legislation of Congress has of late years been influenced by bribery and corruption, if it could be ascertained, would doubtless open the eyes of the people to the importance of purifying that body, by sending to it none but the best men. How good laws can reasonably be expected to emanate from such a source as the present Congress, is more than we can see. There are good men in it, to be sure, but the corrupt and intriguing ones seem to be sufficiently numerous to do a great deal of mischief there, to say nothing of the unenviable reputation they are causing both Houses of Congress to have abroad.

We learn that the Trustees of the town of Monticello, Ky., have decided positively against granting any further license to sell spirituous liquors.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—On the 12th inst., Gen. Simon Cameron was elected U. S. Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The vote stood, Cameron 67; Forney 58; Foster 7. Cameron was the Black Republican nominee, and Forney the Democratic.

The Missouri Legislature on the 12th, elected James S. Green to the United States Senate, by the following vote:—Green (Dem.) 89; Benton 34; Kennett (Amer.) 32. Another Senator has yet to be chosen from that State, but the Democrats at last accounts were not able to agree upon their candidate.

Charles Sumner has been re-elected United States Senator by the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature—the vote being 333 for Sumner and 12 scattering. The Senate has yet to vote upon the election.

Jas. F. Summons has been elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

The Missouri Legislature is about to adjourn, from Jefferson City to St. Louis. The cause of the contemplated movement is the exorbitant price of board at the capital, and the difficulty experienced in getting accommodations. Provisions, liquors, luxuries, cigars, and cards have to be transported from St. Louis to supply the tables at the capital, and the consequence is, that the members have to pay ten dollars a week for board, and get very short commons at that.

An ordinance of the Councils of the city of Louisville, proposing to raise the sum of \$200,000, by taxation, for the purpose of completing the Court House in that city or erecting a new one, committed to a vote of the people, resulted in its de-

cision to build a new one, as Justice Major A. J. Donelson is about taking up his residence.

It is stated in the California papers that at the recent election in that state, two women were elected to fill offices in Placer County—one as Justice

THE PROPOSITION FOR FARMERS.—Last week, we announced a proposition made by one of the farmers of this country, to aid in the completion of our railroad. He proposed, it will be remembered, if a sufficient number would unite with him, to render the scheme available, to subscribe as stock in the road, one-fourth of his wheat crop, every year until the proceeds therefrom should reach \$500. The Louisville Journal, in noticing this proposition, chronicles it as "a new way to build railroad," and warmly urges it upon the consideration and action of the friends of the various roads diverging from Louisville. The editor says very truly, that the citizens of Kentucky "have not yet learned to appreciate the great benefits of railroads, and that whenever a company has been chartered for the construction of a railroad in our State, it has in too many instances been left to depend entirely upon a corporate or county subscription, aided perhaps by subscriptions on the part of a few wealthy individuals who have surplus capital to invest. There are none who will be so much benefited by the construction of railroads as the farmers living adjacent to them. By the reduction of the cost of transportation for the produce of their farms, thousands of dollars will be added to the profits of the producers."

If there are any two Democratic papers in the non-slaveholding States that pour forth a larger amount of stirring Democratic oracle than any fifty other Democratic papers in those States, they are unquestionably the Albany *Atlas* and the Boston *Post*. Those two Democratic organs have a national reputation, and there is not another Democratic organ in the whole North that has such a reputation. Well, the Albany *Atlas* and the Boston *Post* announce in the strongest terms that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party of the North are far more anxious than even the Black Republicans are that Kansas shall come into the Union as a free State. How does the precious Democratic of the South like that?

THE NEXT FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Louisville *Journal* says that, taking the popular vote in the Northwest, and estimating the increase for the next four years, the Boston *Atlas* estimates that Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois will be entitled to fifty-five Representatives in Congress, in place of the twenty-nine which they now send to the House. The present House contains ninety members from the slave States, and one hundred and forty-six from the free States. Under this apportionment, the free States will have about two to one.

This is one of the consequences of the admission of foreigners so very readily to the right of voting. The noisiest of the Southern fire-eaters, those who are the most violent in favor of the maintenance of an equilibrium of political power between the North and the South, have all, or nearly all, gone against any extension of the term necessary to the naturalization of foreigners, and yet the whole country sees, that from the operation of the present naturalization laws, foreign abolitionists, pouring themselves in huge and ceaseless streams into the non-slaveholding States, are fast establishing an overwhelming predominance in that section.

RETURNED TO THE MINISTRY.—Hon. H. W. Hilliard, for many years a distinguished Whig member of Congress from Alabama, re-connected himself as an itinerant minister with the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent session.—While in Congress, Mr. H. was universally regarded as one of the ablest and most eloquent statesmen in that body, and the fact that his consistent piety caused him to be regarded as good as he was great, gave to him an amount of influence possessed by but few of his fellow-legislators. He declined a re-election two years ago, and now enters again upon the active and arduous labors of a travelling Methodist preacher.

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The Democracy is sound on the slavery question.—*Democratic Ex.*

Yes, of course they are sound—not on the slavery, but on other questions. "Full of sound, signifying nothing."

A SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—The Somerset *Democrat* says a child was born in that place last week, which had but one leg and one arm. The hand contains four well developed fingers—no thumb—and the foot but two toes. There are no bones in the neck or head save a small part of the cranium. No eyes, mouth, or nose are visible.

The Memphis papers announce that Major A. J. Donelson is about taking up his residence.

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EQUALIZATION OF MILEAGE.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, a member of the House of Representatives, is preparing a bill, shortly to be introduced, to equalize the miles of Congressmen, which ranges from seventeen dollars, (that paid to Mr. Bowie, of Maryland,) to five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars (for the delegates from Oregon and Washington Territories) per session.—He proposes that the present mileage rate shall be continued up to two hundred and fifty or five hundred miles, and all above that to be reduced to ten cents per mile. He also proposes to deduct twenty-five or thirty dollars a day for voluntary absence from either house.

If there are any two Democratic papers in the non-slaveholding States that pour forth a larger amount of stirring Democratic oracle than any fifty other Democratic papers in those States, they are unquestionably the Albany *Atlas* and the Boston *Post*. Those two Democratic organs have a national reputation, and there is not another Democratic organ in the whole North that has such a reputation. Well, the Albany *Atlas* and the Boston *Post* announce in the strongest terms that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party of the North are far more anxious than even the Black

Republicans are that Kansas shall come into the Union as a free State. How does the precious Democratic of the South like that?

THE DEAD OF FOUR CITIES.

The number of interments during the year 1856, in the the four principal cities in the Eastern States, is quite large amounting to 43,432, divided as follows: 12,900 in Philadelphia, 21,495 in New York, 5,677 in Baltimore, and 4,170 in Boston. In the four cities 24,767 children under five years of age perished during the year. The particularly fatal disease among children this year has been scarlet fever, which had its 2,673 victims, 951 of whom were in the city of Philadelphia.

When Gov. Polk, of Mo., was about to be sworn into his office week before last, no Bible could be found for the purpose quite half an hour. By diligent search one was found in the penitentiary, and used for the purpose. Jefferson city, Mo., certainly presents an admirable field for missionaries.

On Monday week, it is said, a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, with her husband and thirty-two children. She was about sixty years of age, but looked young and healthy. She is the mother of all, and they are all living. If this can be beat, we are extremely desirous of receiving the information.

The Louisville committee have procured the necessary amount, \$20,000 by subscription of the citizens, as a guarantee to induce the U. S. Agricultural Society to hold their next annual exhibition on the Fair Grounds near that city. Louisville and Baltimore, it is said, will be the competing points for this exhibition.

A MORMON.—The New York *Express* has been told, on the most undoubted authority, that there lives in that city a man who has two wives at the same time and in the same house. The ladies are said to be excellent friends. What an uxorious fellow he must be; but we don't believe about the two wives being such good friends—never.

The Lexington *Statesman* says the committee appointed to select an appropriate model for the National Clay Monument to be erected in that city, will probably conclude their labors in time to lay the corner stone on the concluding anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth—12th of April. A large number of designs, embracing every style, have been submitted to the committee.

It is said that a most formidable number of lobby members are besieging Congress at the present time. Railroad speculations, schemes concerning tariff alterations, patent extensions, and other private interests, have convened an army of cormorants, like vultures round a battle field.

The Legislatures of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois, will hold a grand black republican pow-wow in Chicago, during the present winter.

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have nominated Forney as their candidate for U. S. Senator. Mr. Buchanan is said to be very anxious for his election.

The distance by land from Knoxville to Clinton, Tenn., is eighteen miles, and by the river one hundred and ninety-two miles. They must have a crooked stream in that "neck o' woods."

Bishop Paine was robbed on the 18th of December, (while on the mail boat en route for New Orleans,) of his pocket book containing several hundred dollars.

There are rumors of Mr. Prentiss becoming the editor of a new paper in St. Louis. We don't believe he has any design of quitting the *Journal*.

The great Arctic Explorer, Dr. E. K. Kane, lies dangerously sick at Havana. His recovery is well nigh despaired of.

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The Farmer's Column.



The Richmond Messenger is informed that Col. Hall Anderson, of Garrison, sold from his farm last year stock amounting to \$28,000. His hogs brought \$16,000, mules \$9,000, cattle \$1,600; some other small sales make up the amount.

Bleeding trees to make them bear, consists in cutting the bark up and down the tree, from the limbs to the ground, about the first of May. The bark should be cut entirely through. But the wood should not be penetrated with the knife. The advantages claimed for this operation are these: 1st. It promotes rapid growth.—2d. It brings trees bearing sooner.—3d. It aids those trees whose outside bark is hard and unyielding. Stony fruited trees are not injured, it is said, by this operation.

THE ROOTS OF TREES.—Trees in the nursery, and in the plantation, should have a free space to spread their roots. If their roots and confined, as in pot culture, they take a downward turn often, like a corkscrew. In this way, they lose the advantage of the sun and surface-soil, and are likely to produce a stunted and irregular growth in the tree. Trees should be transplanted from the nursery early; and their roots should be carefully dug out, so that they may have a fair chance. To prevent the downward turn taken by the body of roots, when shrubs are planted in pots, it is best to use old baskets. The roots can thus run their way through the loose fabric of the basket, and need not be lost or hurt in transplanting.

THE HEMP CROP.—Advices from the West concern is stating that the hemp crop of the present year not only exceeds in quantity the average of former years but is greatly superior in quality. There is, nevertheless, it is stated, to the east of us, little American hemp as yet in the market, and both the naval and mercantile marine have been compelled to use cordage manufactured from Russian, which is inferior in quality to the American, and will seldom come up to the naval test. Within a few days past the Government probably influenced by the efficient Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Repairs, have made purchases of Manilla hemp, the price being relatively much lower than the Russian, and rope made from it better adapted for running rigging, cables and hawsers.—*Balt. American.*

FALL AND WINTER STRING.

'56, LATEST STYLES, '57.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Levenson & Brother

HAVE received and opened the largest and most superior stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Central Kentucky, embracing Overcoats, Dress Frock, Sack, and Box Coats, of all kinds, and from the finest Black and Fancy Cloth, Cassimere and Jane's Pants, Velvet, plush, Skin, Silk, and Woolen Vests. Our stock of Furnishing Goods consists of everything that a gentleman could wish for.

TRAITS and Caskets,
Every description; India Rubber Goods, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Our new stock will challenge comparison with any stock of Goods in the country, for variety, quality and price.

As we are willing to sell as cheap as possible, and feel confident of pleasing all who purchase, we will invite special attention to our stock just opened.

Our stock of **PIECE GOODS** embraces Cloths, Cusinieres, Vestings, of all colors and prices, and as we have excellent workmen constantly employed to make up work, we are prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Call in and see us, between McGroarty's Drug Store and Hewey's Confectionery, Danville, Ky., Sept. 26, '56 ff.

1856 FALL STOCK. 1856

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL & WINTER,
AT
WELSH & NICHOLS.

WE are now receiving our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, purchased from the largest importing houses in the Eastern cities, and to be sold at low prices. The stock embraces the greatest variety.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Of innumerable different styles and prices.

Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Cloths, Taffetas, and every other article for Ladies' wear. We have an unusually large supply of Cloths, Cassimere, and Vestings, Staple Goods, and Goods for servants' wear, to all of which we invite the attention of buyers. Our stock also of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Is the largest ever brought to Danville, and can be recommended as being of superior manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to call and see our Goods, as we are prepared to suit them in quantity, style, quality, and price.

WELSH & NICHOLS,
Sept. 5, '56

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Danville, situated on Cemetery street, immediately opposite the residence of John D. Terhune, containing a fraction over a half acre. The house is a comfortable one, containing five rooms. There is a variety of fruit on the lot now bearing.

I will sell the Property on accomodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber living 6 miles from Danville, on the Knob Lee Road, at the Sulpher Spring.

PETER S. NEVIUS,
Danville, July 4, '56 ff.

OYSTERS.

I WILL commence serving Fresh Oysters at my Saloon on Monday, October 6, and continue throughout the Oyster season.

Oct. 3 '56 ff. J. C. HEWHEY,

Miscellaneous.



SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

GREAT success is always the best conclusive proof of great merit. Judged by this test there is no labor saving Machine before the public comparable to SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—After establishing the highest reputation in the United States, they were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle, in France, where they carried off the highest premium; and a great manufacturer made them has been built in Paris.

In Every Branch of Industry which sewing is to be done, these Machines can be used with immense profit. As the speed of the Railway train is to travelling on foot, so the sewing with Singer's Machines compared with hand sewing. No tailor, shoe maker, dress-maker, carriage trimmer, saddler, butter, &c. &c. should be without one. The fair profit of using one of these machines, regularly employed, is

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